Amusements and Alcetings.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Heary the Eighth." Miss Charlotte BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.-Minstrels.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Moorcroft."

LYCRUM THEATER.—"Romeo and Juliet." Miss Nellson

OLYMPIC THEATER.—Vaudeville Varieties of America. PARK THEATER .- "Gilded Age." John T. Raymond. SAN PRANCISCO MINSTREIS.-Birch and Wambold, STEINWAY HALL.-Entertainment by Maccabe. Union Square Theater.—"The Sphinx." Miss Clara Morris and Miss Charlotte Thompson.

WALLACK'S THEATER .- "The Romance of a Poor Young

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR .- Aunual Exhibition.

Inder to Adpertisements.

AMUSEMENTS-Ninth Page-4th, 5th, and 6th columns. BANKING-HOUSES AND BANKERS-Eighth Page-6th col BOARD AND ROOMS-Ninth Page-1st, 2d, and 3d columns.

BOARD AND ROOMS—Ninth Page—1st, 2d, and 3d columns. Business Notices—Fourth Page—1st column. COAL &C.—Ninth Page—1st column. COAL &C.—Ninth Page—1st column. COAL STATE OF THE PAGE—1st COLUMN. CHANCES FOR BUSINESS MEN—Eighth Page—6th column. DANCING ACADEMIES—Sixth Page—6th column. DENTISTEX—Ninth Page—1st column. DENTISTEX—Ninth Page—1st column. DRY GOODS—Ninth Page—2d and 3d columns. EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—Ninth Page—1st column. FINANCIAL—Eighth Page—5th column. FEINANCIAL—Eighth Page—5th column. HOUSES AD FARMS WANTED—Seventh Page—5th column. HOUSES AD FARMS WANTED—Seventh Page—5th column. HOUSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C.—Ninth Page—1st column.

Instruction-Sixth Page-4th, 5th and 6th columns. INSTRUCTION—SIGH Page—4th, 5th and 6th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS—SIGH Page—6th column.
LEGAL NOTICES—SIGH Page—6th column.
LOAN OPPICES—Night Page—1st column.
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Night Page—1st column
MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Night Page—6th column.
MARBLE AND DEATHS—Pight Page—6th column.
MARBLE AND DEATHS—Pight Page—6th column.

MISCELLANEOUS—Ninth Page—ist column; Tenth Page—
5th and 6th columns.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CITY—Seventh Page—4th and
5th columns; BROOKLYN—Seventh Page—5th column;

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Seventh Page—5th column; AUCTION—Seventh Page—5th column.

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STATIONERY-Sixth Page-6th column, STEAMERS, OCEAN-Eighth Page-6th column; Ninth

STEAMERS, OLDERS Page—6th column.

TRACHERS—Sixth Page—6th column.

TRACHERS—Sixth Page—6th column:

BEOORETN—Secenth Page—5th column; COUNTRY—
Secenth Page—5th column. Secenth Page-5th column.
To Whom IT MAY CONCERN-Ninth Page-1st column.

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New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

In an engagement between the Argentine insurgent and the Government troops the former were defeated. From Danish sources it is announced that the German reply in regard to expuisions from Schleswig is not conciliatory. - The Turcomans are growing bolder in their attacks on the tribes of Central Asia friendly to Russia. - A party of Montenegrins was attacked by Turks in Albania and 17 of them killed.

e amount stolen from the Milford Bank on Monday night was \$120,000, \$40,000 of which belonged to the bank. — The report of the Special Agents relative to the fitness of the Federal office-holders in Texas has been submitted; the evidence shows that fees were paid to Senator Fianagan for procuring the confirmation of persons to office. —— In the District of Columbia safe burglary case, seven jurors were obtained.

The Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, the Hon. Galusha A Grow, and the Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps addressed a Republican mass meeting at Paterson, N. J., and Senator Bayard a Democratic raily at Jersey City. —— The Republi-cans, it was claimed, would not nominate Oswald Ottendorfer for Mayor. === The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter declined a renomination to Congress. The Kings County Republican Convention nominated Gen. Catlin for District-Attorney, George H. Fisher for County Auditor, and Ludovice Bennett for County Treasurer. - The Republican City Convention of Brooklyn renominated Controller Schroeder. == The Army of the James held their reunion, Gen. Butler delivering the oration, and Dr. J. G. Holland reading a poem, - The Lee Avenue Church was expelled from the Long Island Baptist Association, on account of open communion tendencies. - Gold, 1104. 1104. 1104. Thermometer, 540, 640, 540.

John D. Sanborn still contrives to get a bare living out of the Treasury Department. It does not appear that the Collectors are under orders to turn over all their business to him, however, though he has grown more modest than of yore. Ten per cent is all he asks now for recovering Government dues, and he no longer goes halves in the United States Revenue.

Texas office-holders are in great trouble, and their friend, Senator Flanagan, seems to be so far involved with them that his influence will not keep them any longer in the positions they disgrace. If this wholesale clearance of corrupt officials in that State is carried out without reference to whimpering politicians, it will reflect great credit on the Post-Office and Treasury Departments. After Texas is purified, let us hope for Louisiana.

This is a season of political irregularities. The Kings County Republicans actually broke the slate, and nominated Gen. Catlin for District-Attorney instead of Gen. Crooke, who had the support of the leaders. The Convention was rewarded with the thanks of the nominee, and abundant promises of his intention to promote reform. Our reports indicate the prospects for Republican nominations in this city, but things are yet uncertain.

Dr. A. B. Crosby contributes to the vivisection debate a letter which throws doubt on the alleged sufferings of animals. His suggestions are fortified by several strange instances of apparent insensibility. It may here be added that at least one of our prominent naturalists is of opinion that insects, whose nervous system is entirely different from that of the higher animals, have no consciousness of pain.

Reports of several religious councils held yesterday, appear in our columns. The Episcopal Convention still drags along in secret session. The Long Island Baptist Association took action on the open communion views of the Lee Avenue Church, and excluded it. This

is an evidence of the strong hold that a faith in close communion has upon the members of the Association, but the Baptist Churches are independent bodies and under no ecclesiastical

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts eschews inde pendent journalism. He regards the newspapers that cannot support the Republican party in all its performances, as, in too many instances, the allies of the Democracy. With this fath strong upon him, he is reminded by these journals of the days just before the Rebellion, and he thinks the third term imminent if Southern outrages continue. There is, in short, a singular likeness in topic and tone between the speech of Mr. Dawes at Boston and the addresses delivered to the Outrage Convention at Chattanooga.

From Alabama dispatches come crowding in describing arrests by the score. In some counties martial law prevails. "That," Senator Spencer is reported to have said, "will give us the State." Meanwhile our correspondent, who is determined to get at the bottom of the "sixty political murders" that dwindled down to two, writes an interesting letter respecting the Ivey murder. Reports from Georgia assure us that there are no such doings there. There are none in South Carolina. They have not yet got started in Louisiana. Where, oh! where, have the outrages gone?

The Third Triennial Reunion of the Army of the James was a very pleasant affair. Nothing that could raise a question was permitted, and the proposal to urge the reopening of Fitz-John Porter's case was laid on the table. There were many interesting addresses, and Gen. Butler enlarged upon the value of the Dutch Gap Canal, now the main avenue of Richmond's commerce, and that would have let the monitors in above Fort Darling if the United States commander further down the river had only been willing. A really admirable poem by Dr. J. G. Holland added greatly to the success of the meeting.

A CAMPAIGN OF ERRORS.

The Administration managers have certainly had no luck this year. Their campaign has been founded upon two great mistakes. One was that nobody cared about the third term discussion, and the other was that the winning card, now as hitherto, was the Southern outrage manufactory. As the time of the election draws near, they sit watching with deep anxiety the ravages which the third term business is making in their most faithful battalions, and there is something like dismay in the surprise with which they regard the dead failure of the crimson romances which Congressman Hays invented, and which nobody but Gen. Hawley has been candid enough to

The first mistake was a perfectly natural one. There are a great many careful and thoughtful men in the Republican party, to whom politics are a matter of conscience, and who will not even follow their party when they see it embarked upon a course which tends to a violation either of the laws of morality, or of any clearly recognized constitutional principle or tradition. These men formed for years the silent voting strength of the party, and as long as it embodied their ideas of public morality and duty, their votes were safe, no matter who the candidates were, or what the details of party programmes might be. The inevitable course of continuously successful parties is to fall at length into the hands of men with more activity than intelligence, more eager self-seeking than regard for law and morals. They come to feel at last that the party belongs to them and that the voting masses are not worth consulting. When a question like this of the third term comes up, they look at it from their own narrow point of view, and decide it upon pitiful issues of personal or party expediency. They know little and care less what light is cast upon it by the history of the country, by the framers of the Constitution, by the expounders of the theory and practice of representative government. They merely think that its discussion would annoy the President and do no good. If they give the subject a thought, they say : " Why not ? A good man "for three terms is better than a bad man for "one." And they imagine that this disposes of the whole question. Meanwhile the President and his immediate surrounding, encouraged by this dull and frivolous acquiescence of the men who, he thought, controlled the party, began a series of demonstrations in favor of a perpetuation of his tenure of power, which could not but attract the attention of all who care anything about republican government. For a good while it was impossible to make the managers believe that a thing which did not interest them could interest anybody else. They have only just now waked up to a consciousness that their party is in danger through this neglected intrigue, and through the indignation of self-respecting Republicans who do not choose to give it even the seem-

ing consent of silence. The failure of the outrage expedient was perhaps a still greater surprise, for it has never failed before. Whenever the safety or the political rights of the Republicans of the South have been in danger, the fact has invariably been enough to secure the success of the Republican canvass in the North. The well-worn spell has at last lost its magic, and cannot now start a spirit. It needed some foundation of truth to make the other ingredients effective. Formerly it has had this, but Mr. Hays was too energetic and innovating a genius to be trusted with the initiation of a campaign which was to depend upon the votes of men with some intelligence and some conscience. He was too circumstantial. He laid the scenes of his fictions in places where our correspondents could go. And there is nothing now left to him but a claim to the mantle of Munchausen. Even the Louisiana insurrection could not galvanize the campaign, which was dead as Ananias before. Gen. Butler mounted his Pegasus at Gloucester to lead imaginary regiments to a visionary war. but roused no enthusiasm by his desperate devotion. There is nothing to be made this year out of Southern outrages, unless Gen. Grant's office-holders can goad and torture their subjects into some lawless act between now and the elections. They are doing their best, apparently, and it will be a national disaster if they succeed.

Up to the present, however, they have not succeeded; and the most glaring proof of their failure is in the letter of Mr. Bailey, accepting the regular Republican nomination for Congress in this city. He uses this language in regard to the men who are calling upon the Federal Government to keep them in power: "There is a class in the South toward which it is impossible not to feel extreme "indignation. It is composed of men was "have used the cloak of humanity to enrich | finance that concern the whole country, he can | such | lamentable consequences. "The ob-

themselves; who have acquired place and power under pretense of especial friendship for the blacks, but really for personal gain. "These mercenaries have not only degraded themselves, but have done incalculable mischief to the new citizens created under the Fifteenth Amendment by teaching them the venality they themselves have so impudently practiced." It is evident that the outrage business is not considered profitable in New-

BUTLERISM IN POLITICS.

THE TRIBUNE has no wish to do Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, or any other person in public life, anything but the most exact justice. It recognizes in the character of Mr. Butler certain bold and rugged outlines which are, and of right ought to be, offensive to a wholesome moral sense. It observes in his influence upon general politics, in the scope and direction of his political philosophy, and the tendency of his teachings and his example, the elements of great mischief to the country. There has been no such picturesque figure in our politics ever before him. He occupies a solitary and, as we think, very bad eminence. Whatever of credit belongs to him for his devotion to friends who are or may be useful to him, or for his vigor and energy and stubbornness, or for his shrewdness, cunning and audacity, we give him ungrudgingly. And we are grateful that he stands up in his own proper person and represents in the distinctest form most defiant fashion the force which is at work for the control of the Republican party and the domination of the country. It makes the fight an open square one against a system of politics rocted in the most selfish instincts of man's nature and never rising above them. There is no mistaking Mr. Butler ever. He believes the majority of his fellow men to be traders of one sort and another, self-seekers, sharp at bargains, cunning, tricky. When he appended to his argument in favor

of paying the National Debt in greenbacks the silly as well as dishonest aphorism that the people never object to a policy that puts a dollar in the people's purse, he supposed he was astonishing human nature with a revelation. He only disgusted it by his self-projection. He is a godsend to the cause of morality, inasmuch as he believes morality and virtue are in such minority and at such tremendous odds in the world that vice can afford to swagger and jerk the thumb over the shoulder at them, and so he uncovers and takes the field openly. Better this sort of man a thousand times than some of the "Christian 'statesmen" we have had holding large cloaks between the people and official thieves. Nor would we do the Republican party any injustice by representing Mr. Butler as an average specimen of the masses or the leaders of that party. He is a representative Republican only in the sense that he thrusts himself into representative positions, and is recognized there by men who, while they do not believe in his theories nor adopt his methods, make no resistance to him, but for the party's sake give him his will and his way. The party might strengthen itself greatly by throwing him off. There never was a time when it could better afford to make the experiment. But the leaders stand off, letting I dare not wait upon I would, until the party pays the penalty of weakness in its own de-

The spirit with which Mr. Butler and the men of his sort animate politics was fairly illustrated in the proceedings of the Convention which last week put him in nomination for Congress. The speech of the presiding officer, a "Judge" Carter, was directed to the consideration, at considerable length, of the dangers to political parties from internal dissensions and the meanness of bolting a regular ticket. This person cited instances in the Administrations of Jackson, Harrison, and Fillmore, where internal dissensions had damged great parties, and in a very solemn way held them up as warnings. Very plainly this man's idea of the objects sought by political action is the preservation of party and retention of power. He offered no reason-probably could offer none-why the party should be continued in power. Within the scope of his political vision there came only the possibility of the party suffering defeat. What might happen to the country was of the smallest consequence. It was entirely in keeping with this line of thought that he should denounce as "lacking in good sense or having an over-'abundance of conceit" any man who should bolt a regular nomination. "Judge" Carter's horizon was bounded by the fact that there must be harmony in the party to keep it in power. The only calamity that seemed pos-

sible to him was the defeat of the party. The burden of Mr. Butler's speech upon accepting the nomination was his devotion towhat? to any great interest of humanity, any principle of political economy or theory of government? Not at all, but to the mere selfish local and personal interests of the men whom he was addressing. He had secured appropriations for certain local improvements, and an advantage to some of his constituents in the matter of the Geneva award. All of which was well enough perhaps; but observe the manner in which he obtained or undertook to obtain these material benefits. There was a controversy, he says, between the East and the West upon the subject of finance. Notice the largeness of this statesman's definition of a plain question of political economy-" a controversy between the East and the West." And he thought "that we could not well throw Massachusetts into the face of the Western Empire, which must politically govern this country for the next fifty years, if not forever." In other words, he was willing to vote and did vote upon the gravest political problem in the whole political situation with the West," as he calls it, for inflation, with the sole object of obtaining the support of the inflationists for his Geneva Award bill and Merrimack River appropriations. And Mr. Butler's speech to his constituents is in substance this: "I voted for inflation not because 'I believed in it, but because I got the votes of inflationists in your favor upon other questions. I have taken care of your pockets and let the country go to the dogs." This, indeed, is the confession with which he began his address. "While," he says, "I shall look first and primarily, as I always have, to the material interests of my constituency, I must be allowed to look next and correlatively to the safety, honor, dig-"nity, and glory of my country." "First and 'primarily" to material interests; after them the safety, honor, dignity, and glory of the country. In this sentence he presents very clearly the Butler theory and the Butler plan. It is materialistic politics pure and simple. It proceeds upon the assumption that the duty of a Representative in Congress is to trade and grab for his constituents. No matter

have put money in your pockets; I have traded off my vote in your interest," and expect their approval and indorsement. It is precisely this spirit, this tendency to pure materialism in politics, this assumption that the Government Treasury is a sort of "grab bag," and the best Congressman is he who grabs most for his constituents and himself, that the people are rising up against. Mr. Butler states it clearly and presents it forcibly. It is for the Republicans in his district to say whether he shall put the stamp of his own genius upon the party. And after they have said, it will be for the party itself to ac-

cept it or not. DELICATE" AND "PROPER" SILENCE. We learn from The Albany Evening Journal that there is really nothing in the third term business, that the President has not given the slightest intimation that he wanted or expected a third term, and that no friend of his has suggested it. It is a charge taken up by the enemies of the Republican party for the manifest purpose of making mischief. The reason why the President has not publicly announced that he did not seek a third term is because "it has been the practice of honorable and high-minded men generally to abstain from 'volunteering the statement that they were 'not candidates for office until somebody had "asked them to be candidates. Gen. Grant "has acted upon that simple rule of "common delicacy and propriety." This is sufficient, of course. Everybody understands that Gen. Grant acts always upon the simple rule of common delicacy and propriety, and that in all his administration he has been honorable and high-minded to an extraordinary degree. And it only shows the progress we have made in the past sixty or seventy years in matters of delicacy and propriety. President Washington did not know that the simple rule of common delicacy and propriety forbade his volunteering the statement that he was not a candidate for a third term. Jefferson and Jackson, both well meaning men doubtless, but very ignorant of "the practice of honorable and high-minded men generally," were both indelicate and improper enough to volunteer statements on this subject.

-President Grant has set us all another example of delicacy and propriety, and given us another illustration of the practice of honorable and high-minded men generally. He has pointed out to us at the same time what indelicate and improper old fogies Washington, Jefferson and Jackson were. We are constantly learning

something from the President. The Journal proceeds to say that, "on a similar principle, the Republican Convention of this State did not declare itself against Grant for a third term because it did not believe that Grant had any thought of a third term. And it did not feel under the necessity of humiliating the President by saying that it would n't have him, when he did n't want it to have him." It is to be regretted that the President should combine so much sensitiveness with such delicacy of feeling and strict regard for propriety. Still, if it be true that the President would have considered himself "humiliated" by the passage of a resolution affirming a clearly understood principle of government, we can understand why his personal followers were so anxious on the subject. It seems a pity though about the President. So delicate; and so

proper; and so sensitive too. As to Gov. Dix's position, The Journal says: The papers are debating whether Gov. Dix should or should not make a declaration on "the subject. Gov. Dix has already made a declaration. In his speech responding to the serenade tendered him in this city on the very day after the nomination, he referred to the importance of sustaining the "President in his effort for peace, and then 'said: 'The Congress to be elected will con-

mistaking that ?" The italics are The Journal's. And so is the discovery. And we undertake to say that the campaign thus far has furnished nothing half

PHILOSOPHY TO SUIT THE TIMES. We know of no remedy for frost-bitten plants, broken eggs, and burst bubbles. Mr. Henry Carey Baird thinks he does, and we publish his specific in another column, trusting our readers to form their own opinions of its

In truth, as things cannot well be worse, they must, in due course of Nature, grow to be better. Machiavelli begins the fifth book of his History of Flor-ence with the following passage: "Governments, in the variations which most commonly happen to them, do proceed from Order to Confusion, and that Confusion afterwards turns to Order again. For Nature, having fixed no sublunary things, as soon as they arrive at their acme and perfection, being capable of no further ascent. of necessity they decline. So, on the other side, when they are reduced to the lowest pitch of disorder, having no further to descend, they recoil again to their former perfection-good Laws degenerating into bad Customs, and bad Customs engendering good Laws. For, Virtue begets Peace, Peace begets Idleness, Idleness Mutiny, and Mutiny Destruction; and then, vice versa, that Ruin begets Laws; those Laws, Virtue; and Virtue

begets Honor and Good Success." Somewhat in the same vein the "bullionist Lord Overstone describes the fluctuations of commercial credit: "The history of what we "are in the habit of calling the 'state of "trade' is an instructive lesson. We find it "subject to various conditions which are periodically returning. It revolves apparently in an established cycle. First we find it in a state of Quiescence, next Improvement, growing Confidence, Prosperity, Excitement, Overtrading, Convulsion, Pressure, Stagnation, Distress, ending again in Quiescence." Now we so far agree with Lord Overstone's great antagonist, Mr. Tooke, as to believe that these ups and downs of trade are more dependent upon the state of credit, or temper of the business community, than upon the volume of the currency. An increase of the currency, as we have just had experimental proof, cannot convert Stagnation and Distress into Prosperity and Excitement, although it may and does permit speculation, when started, to go further than it should. Things must now take their natural course, and we may comfort ourselves with the reflection that the curative process has already commenced. The smart of the caustic; must not be mistaken for the gnawings of the disease. The advantage of putting our currency upon a sound footing is by no means that we may thereby obtain a new stimulant, but that we may prevent the recurrence of future disorders like those which have already produced what may be his course upon questions of

come home and say to his constituents, "I | "ligation to satisfy all contracts or en-"gagements, expressed in terms of money "by the payment of specific quantities "of gold and silver coin of certain "fineness, is the cardinal principle of all sound monetary legislation," is the language of Mr. Tooke, and the same author makes the following weighty observation, which should be taken for the corner-stone of all currency reform: "There is indeed no conclusion more "fully established by the concurrence of universal experience, and sanctioned by the practice of mankind, from the dawn of civilization to the present time, than that gold and silver form the best instrument of exchange, and the best standard or principle of limitation that can be devised for every form of credit." It is precisely because our credit system for the six years from the end of 1866 to the end of 1872 had not the benefit of that natural regulator of credit, that such an excessive amount of debt was incurred by individuals and corporations. When the war closed, the indebtedness of individuals and corporations was not difficult to deal with: but in the times that followed, it has grown to be the monstrous evil we now see. Had we been subject to what Mr. Tooke calls the principle of limitation" of a money having stable value, the extraordinary facilities for incurring debt could not, probably, have subsisted for so long a time as six years, and such fluctuations in the value of a given number of legal tender dollars as we have wit-

nessed would have been absolutely impossible. We have improved upon the bloody expedients of the Florentine Republic. Assassination and duplicity are no longer the most efficient allies of the statesman, yet many of the observations of Machiavelli remain richly ornamented with the imperishable gold of wisdom. Why should we, having outgrown at least highway robbery and murder as instruments of state-craft, resort to the barbarous usages and exploded fallacies of the Middle Ages in the regulation of our money? Are we in this art and science to fall back upon the delusions of John Law and the rascalities of Louis XIV? Give us honest money, for without it there can be no fair dealing between debtor and creditor.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. We publish to-day a reply from Mr. D. H. Chamberlain-now running for Governor of South Carolina on the regular Republican ticket-to the strictures of a letter from Philadelphia, signed "S.," published in The TRIBUNE of the 26th ult. The letter charged Mr. Chamberlain with connivance in the issue and fraudulent sale of a large amount of State bonds when he was Attorney-General of South Carolina and a member of the Financial Board. We gladly give him a hearing, and note the specific denials of his reply; but there are certain facts of notoriety which seem to us to impair its force.

Mr. Chamberlain has generally had the credit n South Carolina, of drawing the acts by which the State debt was so largely increased and its coffers so little benefited. This belief extended to judges, members of the Legislature, and men prominent in business circles. Against this must now be put merely his denial of having drawn the acts or being consulted about their form or phraseology. They left the door open for fraud by failing to specify the price at which the bonds should be sold, and put the transaction almost wholly in the hands of an agent, a Mr. Kimpton, a personal friend of Mr. Chamberlain. The State Treasury did not receive the proceeds of Mr. Kimpton's sales; it does not appear that he or his bondsmen were prosecuted for default. Neither there nor anywhere in all this business do we hear of any protest from Mr. Chamberlain. The finances of the State were managed-or rather mismanaged-by a board of three or four persons, Mr. Chamberlain being one. So far from disavowing the acts of the others which "'trol legislation during the two remaining have brought such losses and discredit upon the State, he has publicly avowed his belief in their honesty. These are the facts with which Mr. Chamberlain has to deal, and they seem to us to be of more importance than the criticisms which constitute his reply.

THE PRECISE POINT.

Administration papers and politicians have lost their squeamishness on the Third Term question. They no longer have time to rail at THE TRIBUNE for insisting that it be considered; they are all so busy considering it themselves. But they still do not touch the precise

Mr. Pierrepoint thinks it time to quit his side-splitting jokes and speak seriously. He is not in favor of a Third Term; -upon his honor he is not. But, good Judge, that is not what we want to know of you. You would violate the policy of your whole life if you should be in favor of it,after the late elections. But suppose Gen. Grant should force conventions of subservient office-holders to renominate him-and you know how absolute is his mastery of the party machinery-suppose the nomination made. What will you do about it? Will you continue to support the regular ticket, or will you bolt? On that question, Judge Pierrepoint, you can have the floor; what say you?

The Syracuse Standard, The Utica Herald, and even The Albany Evening Journal, have found out that they are opposed to a Third Term. It is a wise conclusion they have reached, and not sudden, or rash. But. Messrs. Editors, suppose the powers that be should not listen to your tardy utterance. Will you then protest in private at what you support in public, as you have done so often before? Will you stand Gen. Grant's third nomination, or will you bolt? The voters don't care now for your abstract views about the Third Term; but there's a point on which they would listen to you with real interest.

Will you hesitate to tell them about it? Gov. Dix's serenade speech still hangs fire. When he does deliver it, we trust he may set the timid politicians and editors, who are letting "I dare not" wait upon "I would," an example worthy of his eminent services, and of the short, sharp decision of the order that has given him his most brilliant fame. Let the General hold up the effort to get a Third Term, or even the connivance at such an effort, to the execration it deserves; and declare that under no circumstances would he support such a nomination. Even that may not now reverse the current that is setting so strongly against him, but anything short of that would be worse than saying nothing.

Sincere and earnest effort to carry through the pending Constitutional Amendments was about as good work as it was possible for any Assemblyman last Winter to undertake. Mr. L. Bradford Prince of Queens County did it, and deserves the renomination he has received. We trust he may be re-

We have received from the same anonymous source from which so many previous charitable contributions have reached us, J. L. D. Hy., \$15, which we shall forward to the Hebrew Orehan Asylum.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. MUSIC. MISS ALBANI-SONNAMBULA.

It is satisfactory to record at last a brilliant

and unmistakable triumph at the Academy of Music. The clever artists presented during the earlier part of the season have met with some favor, but roused little or no enthusiasm. With Miss Albani, however the case is very different. Her debut last night lacked none of the elements of the most exciting popu lar success. There was a densely crowded house, and the manifestations of delight which began before the prima donna had fairly finished her first aria in creased in heartiness till the very end. There is not much in "La s Sonnambula" except the few backneyed show pieces for Amina, and what else there is was indifferently performed, so that Miss Albani may be said to have carried the burden of the evening alone. Her appearance prepossessed the audience, and she greatly increased the favorable impression by a neat, elegant and expressive delivery of the little scena, "Care compagne," introductory to the 'Come per me sereno." This famous air showed her to be the possessor of a clear, firm, bomogeneous voice, rich and flute-like in the middle register and sweet in the very highest tones, not specially sympathetic, but perfectly flexible, and cultivated almost to the point of perfection. She phrased the aria beautifully, and without lavishing upon it any supernumerary embellishments gave it a charming grace and brilliancy. The audience broke into exclama tions of pleasure, which were repeated with additional fervor at the end of the Act. The second Act was perhaps a little disappointing, for it disclosed Miss . weakness in the concerted pieces; but the third re-doubled the successes of the first, the "Ah non-credea" and "Ah non giunge" calling out a perfect storm of applause. These two arias illustrated the two peculiarities of Miss Albani's singing, the two pet accomplishments, it we may use the expression, by which she makes her best effects. In the first we had a charming use of the mezza roce, and a delicious delivery of soft sostenute passages; in the second a brilliant employment of high staccato notes after a method which only two singer within our recollection have practiced with equal success, namely, Madame Lagrange and Adelina Patti. There was nothing extravagantly florid in Miss Albani's treatment of the fluxle, but such ornament as she bestowed upon it was pure in taste and faultless in execution. After the close of the opera the audience paid her the complimentunusual in New-York at that time of the evening—of five calls before the curtain. Her actthat time of ing is fair but conventional. Her personality is pleasing but not magnetic. Her voice and her vocalism are both beautiful, but she is not a genius, and we judgethough perhaps "Sonnambula" does not offer a good test-that she will never deeply stir the feelings, or take rank among the great dramatic artists. That is not to say, however, that she is not already a prima donna of rare value. The Elvino last night was Sig. Benfratelli; Rudolfo,

Sig. Florini; Lisa, Miss Cooney; and Teresa, Miss Wie THE LATE CARL FORMES.

A cable dispatch announces the death, at some place in Europe not specified, of the famous basso Cari Formes-in his day one of the finest dramatic singers our generation has seen. He was born at Mulheim, in Baden, in 1818, and was sacristan of the church in tive place when at the age of 24 he made his first appearance on the stage of a neighboring city. The part chosen for his debut was Sarastro in "The Magic Fiute," and his success was so decided that he almost immediately received an engagement at the Imperial Opera in Vienna. He was implicated in the revolutionary movenents of 1848 and forced to leave Germany, going first to London, and in 1857 making his first visit to America. The sensation which he created at that time will not soon be forgotten. He joined Mr. Ullman's company at the Academy of Music, of which the principal members were Mme. Lagrange, Mme. D'Angri, Bignardi, Labocetta, Tiberini, Gassier, and Rocco. With a voice of remarkable strength and richness and phenomenal depth, rolling huge musical tones two or three notes below the staff, like the dispasons of a great organ, he combined a fine method and magnificent dramatic powers. His personal appearance added not a little to the impressiveness of his action. He had a noble head with thick flowing black hair, regular features, and a deep piercing eye. He was equally at home in tracic and in comic parts. Ber-"Robert," Plunkett in "Martha." Figaro in Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro," and Leporello in "Don Giovanni" were among the most famous of his persona-tions. He was in his prime when he first came here, but he began to lose his voice before he had been here long, and four or five years ago it was so completely gone that he abandoned the lyric for the dramatic stage, appearing a few times in England (and if we are Under the care of his wife, who is an educated physician he partly recovered his great gifts, and he came back to this country to sing at the Stadt Theater, where we heard him in 1871 in his once famous role of Falstaff in icolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor." There was so of the old richness left in his voice even then, and wrecked as it was he made a marked sensation. He sang once or twice for Madame Parepa Rosa as Marcel in "The Huguenots," but in this he was not successful. Since his last return to Europe he has been singing in concerts.

ILLNESS OF MR. S. C. CAMPBELL.

We regret to learn that Mr. S. C. Campbell, the popular singer, is lying at the point of death in Cuicago. He returned this Summer from a long visit abroad, during which he traveled in the East, spending some time in Egypt for the benefit of his health, and afterward singing with great success in London. He has appeared several times this month with Miss Kellogg's company in Chicago, apparently in excellent physical condition; but the disorder of the liver which troubled him a great deal during his last engagement with Mme. Parepa-Rosa's English Opera Company in New-York seems to have thoroughly undermined his constitution. Mr. Campbell has always been a great favorite of the public, and universally liked by his associates, and esteemed by a wide circle of persona

THE DRAMA.

WALLACK'S THEATER -THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

An old favorite with this public-" The Romance of A Poor Young Man"—was reproduced on Wal-lack's stage last night, and was successfully acted, in that filled the house. Cowing to the surface after a very long submergence, "The Romance of A Poer Young Man" seemed fresh and new. It dates, in this country, back to January 24, 1860, when it was produced at Wallack's old Broome-st. house, where it had a bright and remunerative career. It comes from the French lan-guage. Mr. Pierrepont Edwards made a literal transof "Le Roman d' un Jeune Homme Pauvre," and Mr. Lester Wallack adapted that translation to the American stage, and acted in it himself as Manuel (Maxime Odiof), the character he has now surrendered b Mr. Montagu.

When this piece was first presented Mrs. Hoey played in it, as Marguerite; Mr. Fisher as Gaspar Laroque; Mr. Brougham as Doctor Desmarets; Mr. Walcot as M. de Bevannes; Miss Gannon as Madame Aubrey; Miss Fanny Morant as Heloise; Mrs. Vernon as Madame Laroque and Mr. Young as Alain. Afterward, in May, 1862, it was revived in Wallack's present theater, for the benefit o Mrs. Hoey, with nearly the same cast; the exception being that Mark Smith acted Doctor Desmarets, and Wil liam Reynolds acted M. de Berannes. Five of the prom inent players thus associated with this drama are now dead-Mr. Walcot, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mr Smith, and Mr. Reynolds. We do not remember that the piece has since been revived in English, but the original French work thas more than once been repre sented in this city by the French players, at the house

which is now the Lyceum. It is not strange that this play should be popular. It has a good plot, an interesting story, many and telling incidents well strung together, effective situations, clearly drawn characters, lively dialogue, refinement of tone, animated pictures of French manners, and a remantic atmosphere; and it provides for sets of preity scenery, and for one of those exciting "sensation" scenes in which it may be said that the Muse of Drama is led forward by the Stage Carpenter. Finally, it is just on a level with the eyes and the fancy of the average public-pleasing, as "The Lady of Lyona" pleases. by attaining completeness and adequacy as a type of the popular ideal of romantic sentimentalism of character and experience, in the passion and period of

youthful love.

Works of this class are practically prosperous by virtue of something which in itself is folly. Apart from the associations with which it may be connected and the uses to which it may be put, sentimentalism is readily seen to be frivolous, insipid, and even contemptible but, poured into a neat dramatic mold, and made to animate an adrottly exaggerated picture of common ex-